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Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 67/47, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the study.

* A/69/50.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 67/47, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study (A/57/124) encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study encouraged Member States, inter alia, to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs of steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the study by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations. It should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the study. According to the information received, activities associated with recommendations 1 to 6, 8, 12 to 15 and 17 to 34 were implemented during the reporting period. Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the present report, as well as additional material, is available at www.un.org/disarmament/education.

4. In its resolution 67/67, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report covering the implementation of the activities of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. The present report should be read in conjunction with that one.

5. In resolutions adopted at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the usefulness of three regional centres for peace and disarmament of the Office for Disarmament Affairs — in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean — in carrying out dissemination and education programmes. Separate reports to the Assembly on the three regional centres provide detailed information about their activities (A/68/114, A/68/112 and A/68/134, respectively).

6. The United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme continues to be the largest annual training programme of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. A separate report on its activities will be submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States: replies received from Member States

A. Austria

[Original: English]
[30 May 2014]

Disarmament and non-proliferation education continues to be a constant component of Austrian diplomatic training and peace education, including in the Austrian Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence of Austria is currently also

engaged in four multilateral long-term assistance projects for targeted disarmament and non-proliferation education: in the western Balkans (in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the framework of the European Union military mission EUFOR ALTHEA and in Croatia in cooperation with the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre), in Eastern Europe (in the Republic of Moldova in the framework of the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) and in Eastern Africa (in Kenya in cooperation with the International Peace Support Training Centre). In addition, Austria is actively involved in the development of new international training activities.

Furthermore, partnerships with the United Nations, its institutes and non-governmental organizations and think tanks providing relevant outreach, information and training have also continued. Representatives of the Austrian Red Cross were part of the national delegations to the Oslo and Nayarit conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in 2013 and 2014.

Austria has supported a number of non-governmental organizations during the 2013 and 2014 sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as well as during the 2013 open-ended working group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/56, as well as during sessions of the Conference on Disarmament. This has included specific outreach on disarmament and non-proliferation education. Austria also joined the 2014 statement by Japan at a session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference, in New York.

In support of activities of the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation and making use of the specific nuclear expertise available in Vienna through the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Austria has engaged in a number of events and activities that included the promotion of coordination and cooperation among international, regional and non-governmental organizations as well as academia and national Governments for enhanced education and training. Austrian diplomats continue to participate in relevant outreach activities and make presentations on disarmament and non-proliferation to specialized as well as student audiences.

B. Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[14 April 2014]

Cuba views education as a key instrument for promoting peace and disarmament. Instilling the principles of respect for peace and educating the people in the noble objective of attaining disarmament and non-proliferation should be a priority for all States.

New generations should be aware of the dangers associated with the existence of nuclear weapons. Nuclear arsenals compromise international peace and security and threaten the future of the human race and our ecosystem. Cuba therefore considers nuclear disarmament to be an objective of the utmost priority.

The total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against their use or the threat of use. There is no justification for including the use of this type of weapon in military doctrines.

Cuban society has increased its awareness of matters concerning disarmament, non-proliferation and peacekeeping. A number of programmes included within the Batalla de Ideas, a reform that has increased the already vast number of educational and cultural opportunities available to the Cuban people, have helped to educate them on these and other matters.

Cuban educational programmes number more than 70, and are mainly implemented through the mass media and educational institutions. Among the programmes that have contributed to a deepened understanding of disarmament and non-proliferation are the television programmes "Mesa Redonda" (Round Table), a 90-minute daily news programme, and "Universidad para todos" (University for Everyone), which gave a course entitled "Nuclear Technology: a responsible option".

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the historic leader of the Cuban Revolution, has also been one of the chief proponents, nationally and internationally, of the struggle against nuclear weapons. A number of articles containing reflections on the potential implications of the use of such weapons for the life of the planet and international stability have been published in the national print media.

Cuban non-governmental organizations also play an important role in disarmament education. For the past 15 years, the Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos (Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples), has, in conjunction with the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País in Havana (Economic Society of Friends of the Nation), organized national peace education workshops in various national educational institutions. In addition, the Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) organizes frequent events on these issues, including the online forum "A Future without Nuclear Arms for All" held on 26 September 2013 in parallel with the High Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament.

In addition to their educational work, Cuban educational centres also help to raise awareness among their students of the importance of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation. Specifically, in Cuban military education centres where senior, mid-level and junior officers are trained for technical and leadership positions, a higher standard of military ethics, including humanitarianism, internationalism and respect for peace, is required.

Cuba believes that peace and disarmament education is of key importance for ensuring a better future for new generations, a future where millions are not spent to wage war, and where scientific and technical advances grow out of the achievement of sustained and sustainable development.

C. El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[26 May 2014]

The Fuerza Armada de El Salvador (Armed Forces of El Salvador) remains committed to the maintenance of international peace and security and has promoted activities aimed at disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons by:

(a) Maintaining standards for the monitoring and registering of firearms via mechanisms adopted by the offices of arms registration of the Ministry of National Defence;

(b) Keeping detailed records on companies that import firearms into the country for commercial purposes, thereby avoiding illegal trafficking in firearms;

(c) Working with the Public Prosecutor's Office for the destruction of firearms seized in the various courts, thereby preventing the use of those weapons in unlawful acts.

It is worth mentioning that through the participation of armed forces personnel as military observers during various peacekeeping operations, there has been collaboration in the process of disarming insurgent forces involved in conflict in the country.

On 28 January 2010 in Washington, D.C., El Salvador participated in the meeting on Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education, and in 2012, it incorporated the curriculum of the Inter-Institutional Training Course on Combating the Illicit Trafficking in Firearms of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean into its national capacity-building programmes, which was supported by the Academic Council of the National Public Security Academy.

D. Germany

[Original: English]
[13 June 2014]

The Federal Republic of Germany is convinced that disarmament and non-proliferation education has a vital role to play today, even though nuclear disarmament is not always perceived as still being a top priority. The Federal Government actively promotes disarmament education in various ways, despite the fact that education falls within the responsibility of the federal states.

For instance, the Federal Government contributes to the debate in parliament and society by annually publishing a report on disarmament and non-proliferation. In the Bundestag (the German Parliament), the members of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation in particular follow policies and developments relating to disarmament and non-proliferation very closely. Disarmament and non-proliferation education is also promoted through cooperation with political foundations and by the Federal Agency for Civic Education. In addition, think tanks and non-governmental organizations are important players in that area.

E. Iraq

[Original: Arabic]
[22 May 2014]

Iraq believes that awareness-raising is fundamental to eliminating the negative effects of small arms and light weapons, remnants of war, landmines and unexploded ordnances. Iraq disseminates every form of information and guidelines to help alleviate the suffering caused by these weapons. It empowers local authorities in rural areas to raise awareness throughout the country, especially in the worst affected areas. Iraq stresses the importance of strict control over the production and trafficking of such weapons. In the event that any weapons or remnants of war are found, Government entities must be informed in order to preserve the safety and security of society and to help prevent the threat posed to the Iraqi people by terrorist groups.

The Iraqi Government affirms its support for international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, impede illicit trafficking in related materiel, especially in the activities of non-State actors, and prohibit dual-use technology, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and relevant international resolutions.

Women are an integral part of the family, society and the State whose role cannot be overlooked. Women must be taken into account in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control programmes, and in programmes that raise awareness of the dangers of weapons and nuclear proliferation, especially at universities, research centres and laboratories. Doing so will ensure the success of all efforts to achieve disarmament, prevent the brutal effects of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the environment and human beings, and forestall their negative repercussions on development. The efforts made by Iraq have focused on the following areas:

(a) Modern information and communication technology has been used to raise awareness of disarmament and the dangers of weapons proliferation.

(b) The role of the media has been promoted in order to foster a culture of non-violence and non-possession of weapons throughout society, with a focus on the young, and to integrate into academic curricula the topics of disarmament and the concentration of weapons possession in the hands of Government.

(c) In cooperation with civil society organizations, the relevant Iraqi ministries have carried out awareness-raising campaigns, workshops and training sessions for academics, specialists and persons working on sites and laboratories handling hazardous materiel and equipment. The aim is to support and develop every initiative that might help to minimize the dangers that those weapons pose to society.

(d) Laws have been enacted to prohibit the possession and use of small arms and light weapons and the circulation of banned hazardous materiel used to manufacture weapons of mass destruction. Severe penalties have been imposed on offenders.

(e) Monitoring of laboratories has been tightened, and the safety and security procedures for staff are being enforced.

(f) Monitoring of border crossings and airports has also been tightened in order to restrict the circulation, transport and trafficking of small arms and light weapons. Legislation has been adopted to strengthen import and export controls.

(g) The Government has continued to work at the national, regional and international levels to strengthen and promote multilateral instruments on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It has sought to highlight the negative effects of the spread of small arms and light weapons, and has emphasized the importance of eliminating weapons of mass destruction as a significant step towards a world free of such weapons.

F. Japan

[Original: English]
[13 May 2014]

As the only country to have experienced devastation from nuclear bombing during war time, Japan is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian consequences and tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be forgotten. With this aim among others, Japan places utmost importance on disarmament and non-proliferation education, especially for the younger generation.

The following illustrates the efforts of Japan in this field:

(a) **United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme.** Every year since 1983, Japan has invited young diplomats and government officials to Japan through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services programme. Eight hundred and eleven fellows from various countries have travelled to Japan so far, including visits to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to learn about the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons;

(b) **United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues.** Japan has sponsored the United Nations Conferences on Disarmament Issues in different cities in Japan since 1989, at which distinguished disarmament experts, including representatives of States, local Governments, the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations from around the world engage in useful discussions;

(c) **Submission of working papers.** Japan submitted a joint working paper with Austria on disarmament and non-proliferation education at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Japan also submitted joint working papers with other member countries of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee;

(d) **Materials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.** Japan published and updated white papers that provide useful information on disarmament and non-proliferation and published pamphlets briefly describing its efforts;

(e) **Special communicators for a world without nuclear weapons.** As a country that has suffered from atomic bombings, Japan has a historic mission to inform people around the world, particularly future generations, of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons. In this regard, Japan started a programme called "Special communicators for a world without nuclear weapons" in 2010. The main

purpose of this programme is to share with people around the world, especially the younger generations, the first-hand experience of atomic bomb survivors (*hibakusha*). In view of the fact that the average age of most survivors is over 78 years, the Foreign Minister of Japan, Fumio Kishida, launched a new programme called "Youth communicators for a world without nuclear weapons" in June 2013. Under this programme, a younger generation is expected to share what they have learned about the tragic consequences of nuclear weapons as well as their thoughts about possible steps to achieve their elimination;

(f) **Youth exchange programme.** In April 2014, on the margins of the ministerial meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative in Hiroshima, the youth exchange programme was held to share the experience of atomic bombings among younger generations of countries members of that initiative;

(g) **Translation of the testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into other languages.** Japan has undertaken efforts to make testimonies of *hibakusha* more widely available. Testimonies have been translated into English and other languages and can be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan;

(h) **Exhibition on the atomic bombings.** In November 2011, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in cooperation with the Government of Japan, jointly opened a permanent exhibition on the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the United Nations Office at Geneva, similar to the one in New York. Through this exhibition, Japan has been promoting understanding of the terrible devastation caused by the use of nuclear weapons and deepening the recognition of the necessity of strengthened disarmament efforts by the entire international community;

(i) **Joint statement on disarmament and non-proliferation education on behalf of the 36 countries**. Japan made a joint statement on disarmament and non-proliferation education at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This statement aims to raise awareness in both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation issues among the public, including future generations, and of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and the threat of diverse nuclear risks, as well as steps required to overcome these challenges.

G. Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[5 June 2014]

Education and the promotion of the values, actions and objectives of disarmament and non-proliferation are vital to achieving a world free of nuclear arms and building a culture of peace and a safer world.

Mexico attaches great importance to equipping younger generations with the tools necessary to achieve and maintain a peaceful, weapon-free world. To that end Mexico has, in the last several years, promoted various educational and dissemination activities concerning disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, with a view to enhancing knowledge and encouraging debate on the issue and raising awareness of new initiatives to attain a world free of those weapons. Among those activities are the following:

(a) Biennial submission of the resolution entitled " United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education" to the First Committee of the General Assembly;

(b) Inclusion of materials on disarmament and non-proliferation in the curriculum of the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of Naval Affairs;

(c) The Matías Romero Institute (Mexican Diplomatic Academy) includes disarmament in its training programmes for Mexican diplomats, military and naval attachés, as well as training courses for other civil servants destined for the Mexican Foreign Service;

(d) The National Autonomous University of Mexico continues to hold events to raise awareness among the student body and the academic community on disarmament and non-proliferation, and includes a course covering conventional, chemical, biological and nuclear disarmament in the curriculum for the degree in international relations;

(e) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico has participated in various round tables, forums and classes in educational institutions in Mexico and abroad with talks on nuclear disarmament and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. Mexico also participates in an online course on nuclear disarmament given by the Human Security Network for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(f) In the framework of the 2015 review conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Mexico submitted a working document on the topic of disarmament education together with the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, and participated in discussion on the matter during the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

(g) From 7 to 11 July 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in cooperation with the James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies (CNS) will hold its first summer course on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation aimed at Latin American diplomats with a view to training new "champions" of disarmament in the region. The course will take place at the Mexican Diplomatic Academy;

(h) Mexico participates in the Group on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education to design a course on the topic within the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

H. Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[23 May 2014]

Panama has declared that it does not possess, import, handle or store weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons of any kind or any of their delivery systems, and has implemented measures to prevent the illegal trafficking of those weapons in the country.

Along those lines, Panama has incorporated the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons into its legislation, as well as the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on

the Seabed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Panama also figures among the Member States with small quantities protocols; and participates in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and, at global level, in the Mayors for Peace 2020 Vision Campaign. In addition, reactive monitoring portals have been installed to inspect containers at Atlantic and Pacific ports.

Panama agrees with the main objective of disarmament and non-proliferation education, and has urged individuals to contribute their knowledge and skills in an effort to bring about the necessary action that would lead to an effective international measure on disarmament and non-proliferation. Education is a solution that requires synergy among national governments, international organizations and civil society.

I. Portugal

[Original: English]
[19 May 2014]

In the educational context, new technologies and the media have assumed a wider expression, especially among the youth. The creation of the website "Disarmament education: resources for learning" has been an important step to include these questions in the daily languages and references in the educational context. This website has contributed to information sharing in disarmament and non-proliferation issues. This tool has also contributed to raising people's awareness on the negative effects of a culture of violence, particularly among the youth, and to combat through education the spread of small arms and light weapons, weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and other threats to international security.

Portugal has been participating in several initiatives in the academic and political context, namely seminars, in the context of the European Union and in international think tanks, sharing information with its partners about procedures, legislation, policies and best practices in the context of defence, Customs authorities, etc. Portugal also hosted some initiatives with a more pedagogical objective. This was the case of a study visit made to export control authorities in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia in the past year.

Portugal has held seminars regarding disarmament and non-proliferation issues in order to raise awareness among young people. Internally, Portugal has been promoting some meetings that have brought together several ministries and other entities — such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Defence, Customs, the police and others — in order to share information and procedures in defence-related matters, including disarmament and non-proliferation, legislation in this area and compliance by Portugal of its international obligations.

Disarmament and non-proliferation have deserved more attention in the academic context. At the present time, the matter is addressed indirectly in different subjects.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

A. Office for Disarmament Affairs

1. At any of the locations where the Office for Disarmament Affairs has offices, namely New York, Geneva, Vienna, Lomé, Lima and Kathmandu, its staff regularly briefs groups of students on disarmament matters. Briefings are usually to college or graduate school students, but also include presentations to younger students.

2. Since the launch of the new disarmament education website (www.un.org/disarmament/education) in the six official languages of the Organization in September 2011, new interactive presentations on military spending, small arms, the Arms Trade Treaty and the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation have been added and are available at www.un.org/disarmament/education/presentations/.

3. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has continued to make use of social media platforms, particularly Twitter, to disseminate further the Office's information and news items related to disarmament.

4. In collaboration with the Department of Public Information, the Office has launched a publication entitled "Action for Disarmament: 10 things you can do!". The book is written for secondary school and first-years university students and aims to draw the attention of young people around the world to the promotion of international peace and security through disarmament. It offers 10 practical steps to help young people mobilize, act and promote the disarmament ideals of the United Nations throughout their schools, their communities and beyond. "Action for Disarmament" is available through the United Nations bookshop in a variety of formats, including print, e-book and PDF editions. Plans are under way for students from the University of Tokyo to translate the book into Japanese and for a non-governmental organization, the Hope to the Future Association, to publish the book in Korean.

5. During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme, awarded 50 fellowships to national officials from Member States to enable them to participate more effectively in international deliberating and negotiating fora. The Office offers opportunities for young university graduates to get professional experience under the United Nations Associate Expert Programme. In addition, the Office in New York and Geneva trained more than 65 graduate students through the United Nations internship programme.

6. Since May 2011, the Office, in collaboration with Hibakusha Stories, a New York-based non-governmental organization which brings atomic bomb survivors to New York City high schools to tell their stories, has organized bi-annual briefings by *hibakusha* for United Nations tour guides, staff and permanent mission interns.

7. On 6 November 2012 and 5 November 2013, the Office co-sponsored a workshop organized by Hibakusha Stories at the United Nations on nuclear disarmament for 60 teachers at New York City public schools, as part of their continuing educational activities.

8. The Office, through the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, has focused on disarmament and non-proliferation education for women. It hosted an event on career opportunities for women in the fields of peace and disarmament as well as a training sessions for young women in celebration of the International Day of Peace, briefing participants on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) with a view to promoting women's participation in the global disarmament and peace process. The Regional Centre further organized training workshops for professionals, including several workshops for journalists, as key partners in the disarmament education process, where they were briefed on a number of topics related to disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation issues in Africa.

9. In February 2013, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, through the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, launched a project to help the Ministry of Education of Nepal integrate peace and disarmament education into the national curriculum. The Regional Centre facilitated training and technical support for government officials, leading to the inclusion of peace and disarmament lessons in national textbooks that reach over 400,000 schoolchildren annually. On 18 September 2013, the Centre also released a video promoting the project, which was screened at the International Day of Peace ceremonies and at a conference for students.

B. Department of Public Information

10. The United Nations Television and Video has built on the effort towards disarmament and non-proliferation education by producing a public service announcement on small arms for the Office for Disarmament Affairs, co-producing with that Office a feature on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and recording a message by the Secretary-General celebrating the 10th anniversary of that resolution, and co-producing with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization a feature on Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, and the reconstruction of a nuclear-testing monitoring station that had been destroyed by a tsunami.

11. The Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York has designated a liaison librarian for disarmament matters, who is tasked with providing specific disarmament-focused research and information assistance to external and internal audiences.

12. Around the world, the global network of United Nations information centres celebrated relevant international days and observances, placed op-eds of senior United Nations officials in multiple languages and held a series of educational outreach programmes to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education. The details of various educational activities carried out by these centres in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America are available at unic.un.org/imu/recentActivities/.

C. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

13. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is actively using social media platforms to reach new audiences and to deliver content in innovative ways to existing ones. The UNIDIR blog, Disarmament Insight, and Twitter feed promote its activities and disseminate disarmament-related information

to the widest audience possible. All UNIDIR materials are now available in ePub format, and therefore accessible on tablets and mobile devices.

14. UNIDIR continues to focus on the development of education and training materials. Throughout 2014, the Institute will be developing training materials to support the use of the UNIDIR-developed assessment software tool for international small arms control standards. Training courses will be offered in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America in the second half of the year.

15. In addition, UNIDIR staff members are regularly requested to teach modules in disarmament courses. UNIDIR frequently briefs visiting student groups and fellowship programmes on disarmament and security themes. The Institute continues to put strong emphasis on the importance of on-the-job training and has strengthened its internship and visiting fellowship programme.

16. More detailed information about specific aspects of UNIDIR education activities will be available in the annual report of the Director to be transmitted to the General Assembly and posted at www.unidir.org.

D. International Atomic Energy Agency

17. The outreach and training courses of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are conducted to promote the conclusion and support the implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols through seminars, briefings, training and publications. In April and May 2013, the Agency organized an outreach event for Pacific Island States in Nadi, Fiji.

18. In order to support its outreach activities, IAEA also produces printed and electronic materials. The Agency established a web page (www.iaea.org/safeguards) providing State and regional authorities with access to guidance. To assist States that have concluded small quantities protocols in building capacity for complying with their safeguards obligations, the Agency published the "Safeguards Implementation Guide for States with Small Quantities Protocols" in April 2013 (IAEA services series 22).

19. Once a year, IAEA organizes a workshop for diplomats to inform them of its work. The latest of these workshops was held in April 2014. The Agency also provides education and training in nuclear law in the areas of safeguards, nuclear security and nuclear safety. Through its Technical Cooperation Programme, IAEA continues providing sponsorship to the International School of Nuclear Law established in 2001. Moreover, in 2011, IAEA established the Nuclear Law Institute that offers an annual two-week intensive training session for lawyers involved in drafting national nuclear legislation.

20. The Agency holds a safeguards traineeship programme, which is a 10-month course for young graduates and junior professionals from developing countries organized every second year. The objectives of the programme are to prepare trainees for employment in their home countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to increase the number of qualified candidates from developing countries suitable to work either as safeguards inspectors at the Agency or in their national nuclear organizations.

21. As part of education and training efforts, IAEA offers internships, job opportunities for young professionals (under a "Junior Professional Officer" programme) and six-month fellowships for young professional women (under the IAEA fellowship programme for young professional women) that aim to increase the proportion of women from Member States employed by the Agency and Member States' nuclear-related institutions.

22. IAEA also produces multiple printed and electronic materials and videos illustrating its activities. The Agency uses social media, such as Facebook, Google+ and Twitter to publicize relevant information. As of May 2014, IAEA had over 87,000 followers on Facebook, which allowed the Agency to reach out to a large public.

E. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

23. At its third special session to review the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, in April 2013, the Conference of the States parties made several recommendations relating to education and outreach. The Technical Secretariat and the States parties have responded to these recommendations with new and enhanced activities, including regional meetings, the development of educational materials, the production of video films and increased outreach to stakeholder communities.

24. In April 2014, Argentina and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) co-organized the first regional meeting ever held on education in the responsible application of knowledge of dual-use chemicals. In 2014, the Organization launched the "Fires" project, an innovative series of video documentaries that can be viewed at www.thefiresproject.com/. In collaboration with education experts in the Netherlands, the Organization is developing educational materials for use by high-school teachers and students and supported the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry to update existing web-based materials.

25. The Organization has continued to provide training courses to States parties and has expanded its e-learning initiative to cover additional aspects of the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Sessions on education and outreach have been incorporated into existing regional and global meetings of national authorities implementing the Convention.

F. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

26. From 17 to 21 June 2013, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization convened the Science and Technology 2013 Conference, a major event that welcomed more than 750 members of the global science community, fostering deeper interaction and collaboration between the organization and independent technical experts.

27. The technologies and techniques associated with the international monitoring system, the International Data Centre and on-site inspection regime, as well as the political and legal aspects of the Treaty, were the focus of numerous training courses

and workshops offered by the Organization. Capacity-building in these areas strengthens national scientific capabilities, ensuring a deep and thorough understanding of the practical operation of the Treaty's verification machinery.

28. The Organization continued to play a key role in disseminating timely information to a wide range of stakeholders across the globe, focusing on electronic learning tools and techniques while continuing active outreach with the media and civil society. Live lectures, free of charge, were supplemented by a redesigned education portal, aimed at fostering a community of practice in disciplines related to the Treaty. In addition, the organization continued to utilize multiple social media platforms to direct traffic to its website and significantly increase its visibility. The Preparatory Commission also expanded its presence on iTunes U, which now hosts 15 collections and three full courses. The iTunes U page of the Organization has nearly 2,000 subscribers and approximately 15,000 file downloads.

29. The Organization's outreach and education activities have proven to be an effective multidisciplinary training approach. In 2012 and 2013, more than 1,700 participants, including 1,200 online, took part in these activities. Participants included diplomats, practitioners, journalists and representatives from government agencies, universities and research institutions.

30. The Organization set up two academic forums in March 2013 and May 2014 and another one in June 2012. These were results-oriented, interactive events for academics engaged in education on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization but also addressed broader disarmament and non-proliferation issues, with the aim of promoting such education and research at the university level.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Ban All Nukes generation

31. Ban All Nukes generation has organized multiple projects related to the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, the General Assembly opened-ended working group, the First Committee and preparatory committees for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

32. Notable projects include "Claim your voice — Ban the bomb" and "Game changers". The principle of learning by doing underpinned each project. This approach stimulated young participants to learn about the issues and helped them become activists in the movement toward eliminating nuclear weapons.

B. Berghof Foundation

33. The Berghof Foundation, a non-governmental organization based in Germany, has initiated, supported and implemented in close collaboration with local ministries, universities and expert teams the curriculum development in peace education in Jordan and the north-east of India. Countering small arms proliferation has been one of the pivotal elements of both the curriculum and teaching activities.

The aim of this project is to raise risk awareness among youth about using firearms and to empower young people to become peacemakers in their communities.

34. Another project of the Foundation is an interactive website that aims at creating a public space for youth of 9 to 17 years of age to address their concerns about, among other things, armaments and disarmament (www.frieden-fragen.de).

C. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

35. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament released a new peace-education resource pack which was promoted in many educational settings, including more than a dozen teachers' conferences. Direct work in schools has increased, with a network of speakers being established so that volunteers may be able to deliver talks and workshops to more young people. Teacher training has continued, with a focus on those undertaking initial training in universities.

36. In 2014, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament held its first creative writing competition to raise awareness of the International Day of Peace. Information about the work and all of the resources can be downloaded from the organization's website at www.cnduk.org/education.

D. Centre for Science and Security Studies

37. The Centre for Science and Security Studies of King's College London offers modules for undergraduate and graduate students as well as the supervision of doctoral and postdoctoral students in the fields of research, training and education on non-proliferation and nuclear security. Beyond the traditional classroom, activities include train-the-trainer and educator programmes in the area of nuclear security, work with the industry on compliance with sanctions and export controls in the area of non-proliferation, and outreach to policymakers and the general public through the online publication of briefing books, occasional papers and issue briefs, and releases in the social media.

E. Hibakusha Stories

38. Hibakusha Stories has provided some 25,000 secondary school students the opportunity to meet survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, known in Japanese as *hibakusha*. Hibakusha Stories offer an interactive workshop on nuclear weapons, followed by the testimonies, allowing for direct exchanges between survivors and students. Nothing is more profound than the first-hand testimonies of *hibakusha* to help students find the motivation to work for a world free of nuclear weapons.

39. In addition, the eldest grandson of President Harry Truman, the child of a Manhattan Project engineer and a person living downwind from the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant have shared their experiences with students. Programmes with *hibakusha* were also hosted by the Permanent Missions of Mexico and El Salvador, in collaboration with the Tokyo-based non-governmental organization Peace Boat. More information about Hibakusha Stories' educational activities is available at www.hibakushastories.org.

F. Institute for Security Studies

40. The Africa-based Institute for Security Studies provides policy advice and implementation assistance to African States on Security Council resolutions, such as resolution 1540 (2004), and sanctions regimes; strengthening a nuclear security culture at nuclear and radiological facilities; and the need to better govern the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle.

41. The Institute also promotes the universalization of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (known as the Treaty of Pelindaba), the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction Biological Weapons and the 2005 amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It has produced African-focused guides to the Treaty of Pelindaba and resolution 1540 (2004).

G. International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation

42. Under guidance of the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation, 60 students from Universität Hamburg and Technische Universität Darmstadt in Germany participated in the 2013 and 2014 sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Geneva and in New York, respectively. The students from eight different faculties attended plenary meetings and side events, met with diplomats, visited the Permanent Mission of Germany, listened to the testimonies of *hibakusha*, held a workshop with students from Nagasaki University, attended a seminar set up by experts from Princeton University and simulated negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention.

H. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

43. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War has educated decision makers, diplomats, non-governmental organizations and the public about the medical and public-health dimensions of armed violence, including the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, as a basis for advancing nuclear disarmament, international agreements to restrict the global arms trade, reductions in global military expenditures and increases in funding for human and social priorities as identified in the Millennium Development Goals. Highlights have included an updated report on the devastating climate and agricultural impacts of nuclear weapons use; presentations on the medical, environmental and humanitarian consequences of nuclear war at meetings sponsored by the United Nations; leadership in coalitions of non-governmental organizations that advocate on behalf of the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms, the Arms Trade Treaty, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other armed violence prevention initiatives.

I. James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies

44. The graduate students of the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies pursue a two-year degree programme that combines formal in-class course work through the Institute with on-the-job training at the Center and internships at international organizations with non-proliferation and disarmament responsibilities.

45. Additional audiences include secondary school instructors and students, undergraduate students, governmental officials, diplomats and scientists who receive training from the Center's experts through a variety of formats. The Center has increasingly made use of various forms of online learning tools and new technology to reach out to remote audiences. It also increasingly utilizes social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, to disseminate information and reach out to a wider range of audiences. The Center has also created its own YouTube channel, Nuke Tube, where its seminars and events are available for download (http://www.nonproliferation.org).

J. Mouvement de la Paix

46. *Mouvement de la Paix* (Movement for Peace) works toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, but also against the production and transfer of arms, and for the reduction of military budgets. Mouvement de la Paix intends to propose initiatives grounded in the eight areas that make up the programme of action of the United Nations — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence. In practical terms, this has resulted in awareness-raising and educational activities on the subject of peace aimed at the general public and youth. In particular Mouvement de la Paix has developed peace training tools targeted at teachers and socioeducational personnel. Its awareness-raising activities have led to participation in international gatherings such as the *Forums sociaux* (social forums) and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

K. Network for Continental Disarmament and Development

47. Network for Continental Disarmament and Development in South Africa has arranged, in cooperation with the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, for the development of two accredited learning programmes that focus on disarmament and non-proliferation issues in both the conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction disciplines. Both these programmes concentrate on the needs, requirements and aspirations of African States.

L. Non-proliferation for Global Security Foundation

48. Non-proliferation for Global Security Foundation periodically delivers seminars for media, opinion leaders, government officials, politicians and the general public in several countries. Since 2010, the Foundation has conducted a regional postgraduate course in global security, disarmament and non-proliferation,

delivered in Spanish and Portuguese. The Foundation also delivers content at undergraduate level and is developing online learning.

M. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

49. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has engaged in numerous educational activities around peace and nuclear disarmament, ranging from the production of educational materials to delivering lectures and developing curricula for use in schools and universities. Key activities during the reporting period include:

(a) Publications by the Foundation's President, Mr. David Krieger, Judge Christopher Weeramantry, Martin Hellman and others;

(b) Over 100 public lectures on the urgent need for nuclear weapons abolition;

(c) Work with students at the United Nations, including the 2013 and 2014 sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference of Nuclear Weapons, the open-ended working group and the First Committee of the General Assembly.

N. World Conference of Religions for Peace

50. World Conference of Religions for Peace continued to mobilize religious leaders, women of faith and youth networks to advance the constructive role religious communities play in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation; challenging the moral legitimacy of security strategies that rely on the use or threat of nuclear weapons; promoting bans on indiscriminate explosive weapons, such as landmines and cluster munitions; advocating the stemming of the illicit proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons; and providing strategic humanitarian assistance to victims of small arms and unexploded ordinances.

O. Soka Gakkai International

51. Soka Gakkai International continued its "People's decade for nuclear abolition", a grassroots educational initiative launched in 2007 with the aim of rallying international public opinion against nuclear weapons.

52. A survey of young people was conducted in nine countries, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to gauge opinions about nuclear weapons and their humanitarian consequences.

53. The People's decade initiative has been encouraging local actions. Soka Gakkai International-Italy launched its own awareness-raising initiative "Senzatomica" while Soka Gakkai International-USA Youth started a campaign on "Our new clear future" (not "nuclear"). The Youth Division in Japan is managing *hibakusha* forums in all 47 prefectures as part of their Soka global action efforts.

P. Stockholm University

54. Stockholm University, in cooperation with the Swedish Physicians against Nuclear Weapons, held a conference on Swedish disarmament policy entitled "Swedish disarmament policy during the cold war" on 26 November 2012, in Stockholm. The conference laid the basis for a joint research project on Swedish disarmament policy and included presentations on historical, theoretical and comparative perspectives on disarmament. The conference report is available at www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/Conference_Report_Swedish_Disarmament_Policy.pdf.

Q. Simons Foundation

55. Simons Foundation and the International Security Research and Outreach Programme of the International Security and Intelligence Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, presented awards for graduate research in disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation in 2013 and 2014.

56. The Foundation provided a seed grant for nuclear disarmament research to establish the global zero warhead verification project with the Nuclear Futures Laboratory of Princeton University; created "The Simons chair in disarmament, global and human security" at the University of British Columbia; funded the Fellowship in International Security, the Simons papers in security and development and Simons lectures in the social dynamics of peace and conflict, at Simon Fraser University; and sponsored the Canada International Model United Nations 2013 and 2014.

R. Uppsala University

57. In the third quarter of 2013, the Nordic Academy for Nuclear Safety and Security of the Uppsala University provided safety and security education and training for professionals in the nuclear power industry.

58. Since 2010, the department of physics and astronomy of the University has provided a course in nuclear power safety. The syllabus of the course is available at www.uu.se/utbildning/utbildningar/selma/kursplan/?kKod=1FA426.

S. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre

59. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre contributes to disarmament and non-proliferation education by organizing seminars and workshops on various arms control and disarmament instruments; holding in-country missions on strengthening national legislation; frequently publishing briefs, reports and articles on disarmament and non-proliferation issues that are available on the Centre's website; conducting training and instruction with university departments involved in the field; and reporting on and analysing current affairs concerning nuclear, biological and chemical weapons through social media and regular blog posts aimed at experts, scientists, politicians, policymakers, lawyers and interested parties.

T. Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

60. Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation holds a short course on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament twice a year for diplomats, with priority given to developing countries. The course includes an online preparatory module.

61. The Center also hosts numerous workshops for educators, journalists and members of the international community on non-proliferation and disarmament matters, and partners with international organizations and academia in delivering training and outreach programmes. More information on the Center's activities is available at www.vcdnp.org.

U. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

62. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, through its programme "Reaching critical will", published a number of disarmament resources, guides and fact sheets online and in print; spoke at many local and international events on nuclear and conventional disarmament and non-proliferation and on military expenditure; and catalogued primary documentation from intergovernmental meetings on nuclear disarmament on its website at www.reachingcriticalwill.org.

V. Conclusions

63. **Governments, international organizations and civil society groups have continued to increase digital contents and their use of and access to new technologies, such as social media tools, to disseminate information and reach a wider audience.**

64. **These new technologies provide a platform for the Member States, the United Nations, international and regional organizations as well as civil society organizations to reach out to youth and promote their understanding of disarmament and non-proliferation issues.**

65. **Young people around the world have a critical role to play in raising awareness and developing new strategies to reduce the threats from weapons of mass destruction, small arms and light weapons. It is important to reach out, inform and empower young people to become agents of peace by helping them mobilize, act and promote disarmament ideals throughout their schools, their communities and beyond.**